

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97

The Border Trouble

FROM all appearances, Mexico is not going to have any more trouble on election day, next Sunday, than we have in the United States on any general election day, but just the same preparations are being made for it if it comes.

Diaz is never caught napping. A Mexican border official probably sized up the present trouble just about right when he said that it all comes from a lot of discontents on the border, who would like to start some excitement to get a chance to pillage and rob. There are probably a few political fanatics among the discontents who are really serious in their loyalty to Madero and opposition to Diaz for president, who would not hesitate to use arms to vent their feelings, but these are few and can well be taken care of. The Mexican government discovered the plans of these trouble makers in ample time to take every precaution and if there is any disturbance of any character, it will be of short duration. There is hardly any likelihood of trouble, however.

Mexican officials and troops have arrested a number of political leaders in several points in the republic; have in several instances seized rifles and ammunition which had been smuggled into the country; have broken up a number of "opposition" meetings; have forced many of the unusually active "opposition" leaders out of the country; have jailed Madero, the opposition candidate for president; have been actively moving soldiers from point to point, and have carefully distributed rurales all along the Sonora-Arizona line; also that Naco, Sonora, officials got frightened and sought refuge and protection under Arizona officials until Mexican troops could reach them.

All these things have happened; that they should be chronicled in the newspapers, nobody of serious mind will contend to the contrary. A newspaper's first function is to print the truth; when it chronicles movements such as are enumerated above, it is doing its duty to its readers, and a paper which refuses to do so is not fulfilling its duty to the people who depend, even in a small way, on it for information. The Douglas International is not in the wrong when it declares its right and duty to print such news as develops, especially when the news is known to many in the community anyhow.

The Mexican officials themselves have made all the news that the border papers have printed so far; when they sought protection in Arizona, under Arizona guards, from fancied assassins and robbers, they created a situation that forced the newspapers to give the news; when they sent troops and rurales to guard duty there and when they increased the military at Cananea after many arrests had been made and ammunition had been captured, they once more created the news. It is the duty of a newspaper to give this news.

The Herald has faithfully chronicled all these events, many of them at considerable expense and trouble, and has covered the situation more fully than any other paper. Editorially The Herald has expressed its belief daily that there was no cause for alarm. It expresses this belief again; Americans in Sonora express the same belief, but the Mexican officials are evidently not so confident. They are making too much news by their activities.

It seems that the Chicago judge only turned loose his legal grip on the beef trust to take a better hold; he dismissed the faulty indictments and called a new grand jury to draw others that will stick.

Lae Cruces was so glad to get statehood that she was willing to celebrate any old bill so long as it was a statehood bill; Cruces is not asking for things on a silver platter.

That Galveston correspondent has got onto the Mexican "revolution" and has arrested 10,000 men in Sonora. He is in a good position to get "inside information" about Sonora, now isn't he?

American Depravity In Cuba

BULL fighting and cock fighting have nothing to do with sport, except that they result in prohibition of sport. So, the future of Cuba in that regard appears very unfortunate in view of a recent development.

A bill granting a 30 year concession for bull fighting, cock fighting, horse racing and general gambling was granted Wednesday by the Cuban house of representatives. And the worst of it is that the reservation, located at Buena Vista, a suburb of Havana, will be operated by an American company.

Think of it! Americans promoting such "amusements" for the depravity of already unfortunate people. It is true that if bull fighting were an Anglo-Saxon sport, instead of a Latin one, we might have the institution today in America. For, after all, man is not so different. It is the institution which is to blame, not always the man.

For many years bull fighting has been prohibited in the Argentine republic. Originally it was quite as firmly rooted there as in Mexico. But the Argentine of today is interested in all varieties of sport, baseball, cricket and golf. He has forgotten the bull fight of his ancestors, the Spanish, and considers the bull fight the most depraving of things. Why? Because he is an athlete, and believes in English fair play.

If the protectorate of Cuba by the United States has brought no better things than bull fighting, cock fighting and a national lottery it is time to protectorate a little all over again. It is alleged that the lottery concession was granted under American military rule. No matter, whether or not, it was granted!

It is not the Cuban's fault that he has bull fights any more than it is the Mexican's. Bull fights are not like baseball leagues. The bull ring usually is owned by those most politically prominent, is licensed by the government, and is a division of political graft.

What does it matter to the Cuban if he is deprived by a Spanish bull fight, or an American bull fight; if he is robbed by a Spanish lottery or an American lottery? Civilization is not an empty title. Liberty is not a tool of graft.

If the present insurance law is really the best thing for Texas, then Texans don't know what is good for them.

El Paso ought to have an active young man in the position of fire marshal. He should be firm, too, and know his business, for he will be called upon many times to grant favors to friends, political and otherwise, when his duty will be to turn a deaf ear and enforce the law. There would be not only less danger from fires, but fewer fires, if the back yards of business houses were cleaned up and kept clean. Then, it is just as well to have a thorough investigation of every fire, to ascertain the cause. There is much work for a fire marshal and the position should be filled by a man who is active enough to give it every attention.

EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

ONE author goes to the haunts of men, in search of local color; and then he toils with his trenchant pen—and his yarn could not be duller. He makes of his writing craft a trade, and Facts in his pages bristle; he works like a man with a ditching spade, and stops when he hears the whistle. He doesn't "thicken" the light for the good old plot—the sort of a plot that the United States needs for the light of the day. He chooses round in the dreary haunts of the town and finds its vermin; it isn't a plot for a tale he wants, but a text for a weary sermon. Oh, those tiresome books with their tiresome Facts, and their yellow journal fiction! They are not "poems" and they are not tracts, and they surely are not fiction!

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14 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

(From The Herald of this date, 1896.)

Secretary Dunham of the Y. M. C. A. returned from Cleveland, where he attended a meeting of the international secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Over 400 were present and a membership in the United States of 200,000 reported.

Five wheels were sold by an El Paso bike dealer in two days.

Silver within one-eighth of 69 cents and a boom to 76 cents is looked for, despite the St. Louis convention.

Although the Fourth is still nine days off, the small boys are becoming unduly careless in the use of firecrackers, exploding of which started last Sunday. One of them was badly crippled by crackers last year, but this year is apparently the ring-leader, throwing them under horses' feet upon every opportunity.

Mr. Morela, chief clerk of the customs house, and sub-secretary Lorgoria had a misunderstanding at the Casino club. Mr. Lorgoria being denied admittance because he was not a member, when on duty searching for his superior officer. A scrap ensued and both were arrested, Morela being fined \$5 in the canton.

Little Editorials By Herald Readers

GOT HIS MAN.
Globe, Ariz., June 22, 1910.
Editor El Paso Herald:
I enclose my check for 70 cents to pay for want ad as run in El Paso Herald. The ad landed our man for us. Thanks. Respectfully,
The Sanitary Steam Laundry Co.,
by H. L. Way.

NORMAL FOR CLOUDCROFT.
Dallas, Texas, June 15, 1910.
Editor El Paso Herald:
It was with greatest interest that I noted your editorial in the Herald of Saturday, June 11, on "A Summer Normal for Cloudcroft." and feel compelled to voice my approval of the idea.

Having been a teacher, a "Summer Normal" educated one, I can appreciate the value of pleasant surroundings for study, and I believe that Cloudcroft offers accommodations along that line, in climate, beautiful scenery, restful atmosphere, pleasant people, not equalled by any place in southwest Texas, while the conveniences, such as electric lighting and waterworks, are equally as good, probably better, than in any of the usual towns of that part of the state.

In the summer of 1906 I had finished with my school in middle west Texas and wanted to go to El Paso and to Cloudcroft. But I also wanted to raise the grade of my certificate, and to do this must attend a summer normal. After casting about and learning what the summer normals would likely be in my neighborhood, not liking what I learned, and seeing no advantage in going further west, I turned back toward the east. Had I known of a session of summer normal in Cloudcroft or in El Paso I should have certainly attended there, but there was no such one ever having been held in El Paso. In fact, I knew that that very summer quite a number of El Pasoans were going to the summer school of the State university at Austin with the intention of securing teacher's certificates, or of raising those they had. So I came back into eastern Texas to a summer normal.

As long ago as seven years, now, I was in Cloudcroft and was given a glowing description of the possibilities for a Chautauqua and summer normal, being given to understand that such a project was under way for the next year—this project, however, did not materialize.

It is a fact that very many of the people who attend the Chautauqua at Boulder each year are Texans, the reason being that there is a Chautauqua held in such a place, a mountain resort. With the certainty of getting equal educational advantages, and with the necessary and proper advertising, I do not believe it would be long before Cloudcroft would show

up as a formidable rival to the Colorado resort; I honestly believe that the benefit to be got from a two or three month stay at the Cloudcroft would be worth fully as much to the tired out teacher as the opportunity for study and advancement along professional lines.

Personally, I believe that El Paso will be neglecting a magnificent opportunity if she does not get busy and make something of this suggestion, there are reasons, we might say they are strategic reasons, why El Pasoans should foster such an institution. El Paso is naturally the trade center for Cloudcroft—money spent at the Cloudcroft would gravitate toward El Paso; not only this, but probably the greatest number of people not from El Paso who spend a while at the Cloudcroft or come through El Paso and stop off there for some time that they may go over into Old Mexico. This means much to El Paso, not only in the fact that the tourists spend money in the city, but in the advertisement the city receives in the comments of people who know about it.

It seems that it would be necessary for Texas teachers to take their examinations in Texas, the term of summer normal at Cloudcroft could well be arranged so that its close would come at the proper time for the teachers to take the September examinations in Texas—that being the state examination time in the autumn. Teachers attending a summer normal at Cloudcroft could kill two birds with one stone—they would be in position to take examinations for certificates to teach both in New Mexico and Texas.

Of course, there can be no doubt of the permanence of Cloudcroft as a resort; the facts that visitors came in such numbers last season, even though the Lodge had burned, as to cause the railway company to see fit to build a new cottages that and the summer trip to Cloudcroft a regular thing—these should make the stability of the place easily understood. These things being so, the only very reason to believe that the addition of a summer normal to the educational facilities of the state to study and advance in their profession, while having a pleasant time in a pleasant place, and making new friends, would bring the teachers of southwest Texas to El Paso, as well as many not teachers, but who are more or less interested in things educational, together in a Chautauqua or a summer normal, or both, at Cloudcroft. This would be of greatest advantage to the individual as regards healthful, pleasant surroundings, friendships, and incentives toward working to work and gaining knowledge.

L. James Wathen.

With the Exchanges

TOMBSTONE WILL CELEBRATE.

From Tombstone (Ariz.) Prospector.
Tombstone will join in the territorial movement to celebrate statehood on July the Fourth.

IT WILL NOT.

From Santa Fe (N. M.) New Mexican.
The claim of Mexico to the Chamizal strip in El Paso, estimated to be worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, is to be arbitrated. Here's hoping that the award Mexico will get is due to be paid with the remaining waters of the Rio Grande.

CONSERVE THE SWIMMING HOLE.

From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal.
Let us at once proceed to mark out and withdraw all swimming holes on the public lands from entry; also all small lakes, bays, creeks and other inlets, bays, creeks, etc. that could be used for bathing purposes.

REAL INGENUITY.

From Montoya (N. M.) Republican.
Vaughn, N. M., boasts of having a church building made of empty powder cans, being filled with crushed rock, then set in mortar. It is claimed that can worship as hard and view the new bonnets the same as in a \$100,000 church. Great is the ingenuity of New Mexico.

THOSE REVOLUTIONS.

From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal.
The correspondents after a long period of inaction have dug up another Mexican revolution. As usual, arms and

ammunition are sprouting out of the mountains thickets and a body of revolutionaries are being sent to the front. These revolutions in Mexico will ere long rise to the same class as the Nicaraguan article.

WHY NOT EL PASO?

From the Sonora (Cananea) News.
Both Bisbee and Douglas have run excursions to Cananea recently on account of baseball games. El Paso is next, and why not? It is like to see that city send down a nice little crowd the next time the Texas boys come here for a series of games.

The El Paso chamber of commerce is advocating the running of trade excursions into their city, but do not think that it is necessary to run excursions out of El Paso. What they are after is business. The El Paso Herald advocates the running of excursions as is the custom between Bisbee, Douglas and Cananea, and thinks that it would be advisable for the El Paso City boys to come out to the biggest copper camp on earth. They are right. Any excursion run out of El Paso would advertise the town and would be an inducement for the rest of the cities to run excursions to the El Paso City. El Paso cannot expect to have everybody flocking to that city without at least sending some of their fans to the Arizona cities and Cananea when their ball team comes west. Get busy, El Paso, and send a lively bunch to Cananea next time your team comes here, which is June 25 and 26, according to the schedule.

Submarine Cables

EXPERIMENTS MEET WITH SUCCESS;
TRANSMISSION CAPACITY WONDERFUL

WHEN the figures are made public as to the number of words which were transmitted over the transatlantic cables giving the story of the death and funeral of King Edward the medical press it probably will be found that all records were broken, even that great record of 115,000 words which were sent to this country describing the late king's magnificent funeral. The previous records were the 50,000 words sent when Queen Victoria died and the 60,000 words upon the occasion of her jubilee.

The marvel of such a stupendous amount of news being sent across thousands of miles of trackless waters at the rate of from 100 to 200 words a minute for each cable operating cannot be fully appreciated until the reader recalls that the month will be celebrated the 44th anniversary of the completion of the first permanent transatlantic cable. But when the old "Great Eastern" dropped its last fathom of cable into the sea, the cable was on July 27, 1856, that did not mark the first successful spanning of the Atlantic. The first cable message ever sent from America to England was that which was transmitted at 11:12 a. m. of August 8, 1858, and the words were "Glory to God in the Highest."

In 1857 Cyrus W. Field of New York, Charles Bright, J. W. Brett and other prominent financiers of England formed a company for the laying of a transatlantic cable. A start was made from England in 1858, but only 125 miles had been laid when the cable broke and the scheme was abandoned for the time being. The following year Field began work again, this time having the cooperation of both the British and American governments. The U. S. warship Niagara and the British warship Agamemnon met in mid-ocean, spliced the two halves of the cable and began making their way toward Newfoundland and the land respectively. Both reached their destination on the same day, August 5, 1858. Electrical connection was at once established across the 2,050 miles of the "Glorious to God in the Highest" message, congratulatory dispatches were exchanged between President Buchanan and Queen Victoria, and the world was proclaimed throughout the world as one of the greatest conquests of science in all history. The rejoicing was short lived, however, for after 23 days the cable ceased to work. Less than a thousand messages had been sent and the cost had been \$125,256. No part of it was ever recovered.

Field again unsuccessful. In spite of the fact that had been sunk in his two attempts Cyrus W. Field was not discouraged by failure. In 1865 he was again actively at work with a new cable project. During the intervening years rapid strides had been made in the laying of short cables between England and France, from Malta to Alexandria and in the Red sea. It was believed that the failure of the cables of 1858 had been due to improper insulation so the new cable was prepared with the greatest care. The cost was to be \$3,000,000. The "Great Eastern" then the largest steamship afloat was chartered to carry the cable. When 1,135 miles had been laid the cable suddenly parted during stormy weather and the great coil sank in 11,000 feet of water. A brave effort was made to recover the cable but it was lost. The "Great Eastern" was not equipped for the purpose. Several times the big coil was hooked, and once it was drawn nearly to the surface when a weak link in the chain gave way and it sank back more than two miles below the surface. Finally, thoroughly disheartened, the "Great Eastern" returned to Ireland.

Transatlantic Service In 1866. But Cyrus Field was not yet defeated. A new \$3,000,000 company was organized with the double purpose of laying a new cable and recovering the old. The "Great Eastern" was remodeled. Three big cable tanks 75, 58 and 52 feet across, were built for holding the coil, and new hoisting and paying-out machinery was installed. The ship left Valentia on July 13, 1866, and began paying out the cable at the rate of six knots an hour, a course 25 miles north of the old cable being followed. Fourteen days later the big ship arrived at the "Great Eastern" set out for the ocean to recover the cable of the previous year. After eighteen days of heroic effort the broken end was recovered, a new cable spliced to it, and on September 8 the second cable was completed. The speed with which words could be transmitted across the cables was at first from three to eight a minute. This was finally increased to fifteen. Since that time there have been great strides in this direction. In 1874 the duplex system was applied increasing the speed 50 per cent. Now it is an extraordinary feat to send 200 words a minute.

Cables Proposed In 1905. To Salva, a Spaniard, belongs the honor of having first suggested submarine telegraphy, long before any practical system of telegraphy was invented. He spoke of the feasibility of such a project in an address before the Barcelona Academy of Sciences in 1795, and two years later he proposed a connection between Barcelona and the island of Majorca in the Mediterranean.

In 1802 Aldina, a nephew of Galvani, experimented with the transmission of signals under sea near Calais. The next step was made by Schilling in 1812 when he succeeded in igniting a charge of gunpowder by means of an electric spark transmitted through a subaqueous conducting wire under the river Neva at St. Petersburg. In 1838 Solley of the Royal British Engineers demonstrated the practicality of telegraphy under water at Chatterton, England, and the following year, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, a director of the East India company, installed a telegraph system and transmitted signals through insulated wire under the Hugh river, India.

Prof. Charles Wheatstone of England was the pioneer in the suggestion that the cables be laid by means of electric submarine cable. This was in 1840 but it was not until seven years later that the English channel was bridged by the first successful commercial cable in the world.

Telegraph Inventor Interested. Between 1840 and 1851 many Americans had been busy making experiments and improvements in the transmission of messages by means of electric telegraph. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the Morse telegraph, and pioneer of all successful telegraphy transmitted electric signals under water between Castle Garden and Governor's Island, N. Y. In 1847 Samuel Colk operated a cable between New York, Coney Island and Fire Island in 1848; Ezra Cornell laid twelve miles of cable and successfully operated it under the Hudson river in 1849; conducted a section of the New York to Washington telegraph line under a small creek without interrupting the service.

The last great undertaking in cable laying came only a few years ago when the tremendous difficulties of bridging the Pacific ocean were finally overcome both by British and American enterprise. Not only did the great distances in the Pacific offer obstacles, but the extreme depth of the ocean, presented big problems. The cable from San Francisco to Manila drops to a depth of six miles, less 66 feet, and at another point it has to rise to within 500 feet of the surface on a mountain peak. The first of the Pacific cables to be completed was the English line from Vancouver to Australia, a distance of 7,956 miles with a depth of 3,000 fathoms. The distance between the latter point and the English line was 5,551 miles, the longest span in the world. The cost of this cable was \$10,000,000. The cost of the cable from San Francisco to Manila was \$12,000,000.

Speed Records Astounding. When Dr. F. A. Mendenhall's "Night's Dream" exclaimed "I'll put a giraffe on the wire" in 1876, he proved himself but a laggard as compared with the speed of the modern cable. One of the great feats of speed was accomplished during the Spanish-American war when a message was sent from the White House in Washington to New York, thence by cable to Haiti, then to Cuba and the battlefield at Santiago, and a reply was received all within twelve minutes. But even this record was eclipsed during the international chess match of 1888 when a message from the House of Representatives in Washington to the House of Parliament in London was sent and an answer received in thirteen and one-half seconds.

Manufactured In England. Cables are manufactured principally in England where the finest cable is turned out from 20 to 30 miles a day. The cores of the newest cables are composed of 12 copper wires, with 12 lighter ones wound round them forming a core one-quarter of an inch in diameter. This is surrounded with a skin of gutta serena and other nonconducting material increasing the diameter to three-quarters of an inch. After a casing of hemp and canvas is added the cable is encased in steel wires with every quarter filled with an asphaltic composition. The cables are stored until needed in great tanks filled with sea water in lengths of from 20 to 30 miles. The shore ends of cables are often as large as a man's leg.

Many Ships Used In Work. More than 50 ships are devoted exclusively to the work of laying and recovering cables. The repairs are frequently very expensive undertakings. The point of trouble can be located by a peculiarly delicate dynamometer which is operated on the principle of measuring the resistance offered by the cable. Often the calculations are so accurate that a ship will anchor within a thousand feet of the point where the trouble is encountered. In 1900, for example, \$300,000 was expended in a fruitless effort to repair one of the Atlantic cables. The life of the average cable is from 20 to 30 years.

Tomorrow—Ice and Refrigeration.

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United States court commissioner J. Snuggling opium into the United States.

OKLAHOMA COMMISSION ENJOINED BY RAILROAD

McAlester, Okla., June 24.—A federal court injunction was invoked against the corporation commission again when the Central railway judge, Ralph E. Campbell today granted a temporary restraining order directing the commission not to attempt to enforce its freight and passenger rates on the road mentioned, which is a domestic corporation, but which is in the hands of a federal receiver. The commission was given notice of the injunction asked Tuesday but was not represented at the hearing preceding the issuance of the injunction here today.

CANANEA NEWS NOTES.

Cananea, Son., Mex., June 24.—Misses Marjorie and Mildred Young, daughters of George Young, have returned home from Ulica, N. Y., where they have been attending school. Mrs. Young met them at El Paso.

B. E. Jones has returned from San Francisco. Mrs. Jones will return in a few months.

J. H. Cumley is back from El Paso, accompanied by his wife, who has been visiting relatives in the north.

GEN. FUNSTON ILL.

Leavenworth, Kas., June 24.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commandant of the army service school here, is dangerously ill of heart disease at his home here.

Abe Martin



Politics is just one rotten seag after another. Even 'th' price of a little dab o' nice weather in March has doubled in price.

JACK JOHNSON IS AT RENO, NEV.

(Continued from Page 5)

which all scores were settled and an assurance that Little will cast no more shadows across his path. Little accepted \$10,000 for his past services as Johnson's manager.

A Picture Argument. In a moving picture argument last night, Tex Rickard shoved Dick Hester with sufficient force to jar off Hester's glasses and has it occurred in a hotel lobby, and friends separated the two men before serious trouble occurred. The argument is said to have resulted from Rickard's announcement of his and Jeffries' interests in the fight pictures. Hester, it is said, denied that Jeffries' interest was included in the sale and stated that Hester's partner, Tom O'Day, would secure it.

Formal announcement of the purchase by W. T. Rock, representing an eastern syndicate for \$75,000 of Jeffries' and Rickard's interests in the fight pictures was made by Rickard. According to the terms of the sale Jeffries is to receive \$50,000 of the amount and Rickard \$25,000. The only condition stipulated by the purchasers is that the fighters are to enter the ring and begin the battle.

STATISTICAL BALL DUPE.
By Art Woods.

WHERE THEY PLAY SATURDAY.

National.	Local.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	32	16	.682
New York	32	21	.604
Pittsburgh	30	24	.558
Cincinnati	32	26	.558
Philadelphia	31	25	.558
St. Louis	35	29	.548
Brooklyn	32	26	.54